

Low Necks and No Sleeves Are All the Rage Among Skaters at Saranac Lake



SKATING, NOT BATHING.
Ice skating at Saranac Lake this winter has a Palm Beach setting, what with bare arms, straw hats and fans to cool one's fevered brow. Carnivals are frequently held, and if the mild weather con-

IN THEIR FANCY DRESS COSTUME.
The bare-armed skater in the first picture is Miss Beatrice Dubrey. The center picture shows a group of costumed carnival-

A CHAMPION.
skaters, while to the right is Edmond Horton, world's champion ice hurdler.

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PRESIDENT WILSON SAILS FOR HOME

(Continued from First Page.)

document, ever published."
"It is the greatest scheme ever forged for the maintenance of peace," in the opinion of the News. "We hope the draft means the opening of a new era of political life," said the Mail. "It is a noble effort to achieve a great ideal."
"We are hopeful that the constitution is a satisfactory rendering of the conclusions to which the allies are coming," the Chronicle said.
"If the league does not give an effectual means for preventing war, it at least gives what we hope and trust will be a solid alliance of the five great powers, which is no mean achievement in the cause of peace," said the Post.
"It is pregnant with good for the peace and prosperity of the world," declared the Express. "Its modified form indicates that President Wilson has learned a good deal since he came to Europe."

FRENCH PRESS DIVIDED AS TO EFFICIENCY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Paris newspapers today are divided as to the efficiency of the league of nations, as organized under the tentative constitution.

"It marks a date in the history of humanity," said La Liberté. "President Wilson is no mere herald of Utopia."

"President Wilson leaves us with a draft of the league in his pocket; he certainly has earned the honor," L'Heure said. "It remains to be seen whether we shall have a loose association of nations or an international power capable of guaranteeing peace. The main thing is disarmament. Unless we get that we are duped."

"It is all right to build the league of nations, but we are not the only builders," declared the Temps. "While the Paris conference was listening to the reading of the pact, another edifice was going up elsewhere."

The Temps referred to the Austrian electoral campaign which will end today in the nomination of members of the national assembly, the first business of which is expected to be announcement of a union with Germany.

NATIONAL SACRIFICES NECESSARY IN FRAMING WORLD LEAGUE PLANS

National sacrifices will be necessary in framing organic laws of the league of nations, diplomats declared here today in commenting on the league's constitution.

Unanimous diplomatic opinion was

LOOSEN UP THAT HEAVY COLD

Go after it right away with Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey.

Don't give it a chance to develop into something dangerous. Prompt use of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey leads to directions will bring a quick, gratifying relief and help to get you on the way to health.

Its healing ingredients don't give any leeway to a cold. They help to ease inflammation, check the cough, loosen phlegm, and clear the air passages. Tons of thousands are regularly, Economical, safe, antiseptic, quick-acting relief for old and young. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50c, 60c, and \$1.20.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey
for Coughs & Colds

that the constitution is a clear cut document, between the broadest dualism and the grossest materialism that has been displayed at the peace table.

"The constitution is a vehicle which is satisfactory to every allied nation," asserted a leading entente representative, "and the test of the vehicle will come when the interpretation of the constitution is set down in the league's laws."

The powers see no opposition to their various ambitions in the constitution. Italy believes the Treaty of London giving her Adriatic superiority will stand the test. France sees no danger for her demands for protection against danger of future German aggression from across the Rhine.

Japanese diplomats still are shy regarding "mandatory power" but they feel that their chief point for recognition as a world power has been won. Satisfaction was expressed at the British embassy on the completion of the pact, the work being considered there more or less the joint triumph of the United States and Great Britain.

Representatives of the smaller nations stated that their problem is to get a proper hearing for their aspirations in the formation of the league's laws.

FINAL DRAFT OF RULES OF LEAGUE IS READ IN COL. HOUSE'S ROOMS

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A wireless dispatch to the New York World says:

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Final approval was given to the constitution of the league of nations by a special committee sitting under the presidency of Woodrow Wilson in the rooms of Col. E. M. House at the Hotel de Crillon last night. When the session arose the printed draft had been initiated by all the representatives who congratulated President Wilson and each other upon the completion of the pact.

The result of their efforts was submitted to the plenary meeting of the peace conference at the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon, when President Wilson read the document to the conference. No motion was made to adopt the instrument, this action being deferred until President Wilson's return to France.

The plan is to permit the constitution to be studied during President Wilson's absence, and it is to be taken up immediately upon his return.

SAYS MEXICO IS IN FULL SYMPATHY WITH LEAGUE; URGES U. S. FRIENDSHIP

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Francisco de la Barra, former provisional president of Mexico, said in an interview that Mexico is in full sympathy with the principle of a League of Nations.

"For countries in the same condition as Mexico a League of Nations will represent another guarantee in addition to the ordinary guarantees contemplated by international law," he said. "We Mexicans must show the entire world that we deserve as a nation to participate in the formal concert of the powers, as President Wilson has called it. In this solemn moment of history every Mexican must earnestly consider the special obligations imposed upon us by the present situation."

"Mexico needs peace, not a peace imposed by arms, but an organic peace, if I may so call it, which must be the result of free expression under a legal, firm and democratic regime in which the liberty of the press, liberty of meeting and liberty of conscience and of franchise will contribute to the adequate solution of the problems of labor, of the land and of the nation."

"All this must have as a basis a feeling of frank cordiality and friendship with the United States and the allies and not only in appearance. In this way will the necessary guarantees be given to our own countrymen and to foreigners."

ALIENS MAY BE CITIZENS.
HONOLULU, Hawaii, Feb. 15.—Any alien, regardless of his race or color who served in the army or navy during the war is entitled to citizenship according to instructions received here by William Ragsdale, chief of the local naturalization bureau, from the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington.

President Wilson's Speech on League of Nations

PARIS, Feb. 15.—President Wilson's speech at the peace conference at the reading of the draft of the League of Nations follows:

"Mr. Chairman: I have the honor, and assume it a very great privilege, of reporting in the name of the commission constituted by the formation of a plan for the League of Nations. I am happy to say that it is a unanimous report, a unanimous report from the representatives of fourteen nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia."

"I think it will be serviceable and interesting if I, with your permission, read the document as the only report we have to make."

Cites Hypothetical Case.

President Wilson then read the draft. When he reached Article XV and had read through the second paragraph, the President paused and said:

"I pause to point out that a misconception might arise in connection with one of the sentences I have just read—'If any party shall refuse to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations.'"

"A case in point, a purely hypothetical case, is this: Suppose there is in the possession of a particular power a piece of territory, or some other substantial thing in dispute, to which it is claimed that it is not entitled. Suppose that the matter is submitted to the executive council for recommendation as to the settlement of the dispute, diplomacy having failed, and suppose that the decision is in favor of the party which claims the subject matter in dispute."

"Council to Force Surrender."
"Then if the party in possession of the subject matter in dispute merely sits still and does nothing, it has accepted the decision of the council, in the sense that it makes no resistance; but something must be done to see that it surrenders the subject matter in dispute."

"In such a case, the only case contemplated in this document, the executive council may then consider what steps will be necessary to oblige the party against whom judgment has been given to comply with the decisions of the council."

After having read Article XIX President Wilson also stopped and said:

"Let me say that before being embodied in this document this was the subject matter of a very careful discussion by representatives of the five greater parties, and that their unanimous conclusion is the matter embodied in this Article."

No Difference as to Objects.

After having read the entire document, President Wilson continued as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to add to this formal reading of the result of our labors that the character of the discussion which occurred at the sittings of the commission was not only of the most constructive, but of the most enthusiastic sort. It was obvious throughout our discussion that, although there were subjects upon which there were individual differences of judgment with regard to the method by which our objects should be obtained, there were practically at no point any serious differences of opinion or motive as to the objects which we were seeking."

Indeed, while these debates were not made the opportunity for the expression of enthusiasm and sentimentality, I think the other members of the commission will agree with me that there was an undertone of high respect and of enthusiasm for the thing we were

trying to do, which was heartening throughout every meeting.

Result Reached Unanimously.
"Because we felt that in a way this conference did intrust into us the expression of one of its highest and most important purposes: to see to it that the concord of the world in the future with regard to the objects of justice should not be subject to doubt or uncertainty; that the cooperation of the great body of nations should be assured in the maintenance of peace upon terms of honor and of international obligations."

"The compulsion of that task was constantly upon us, and at no point was there shown the slightest desire to do anything but suggest the best means to accomplish that great object. There is very great significance, therefore, in the fact that the result was reached unanimously."

Work of Fourteen Nations.

"Fourteen nations were represented, among them all of those powers which for convenience we have called the great powers, and among the rest a representation of the greatest variety of circumstances and interests. So that I think we are justified in saying that the significance of the result, therefore, has the deepest of all meanings, the union of wills in a common purpose, a union of wills which cannot be resisted, and which I dare say no nation will run the risk of attempting to resist."

"Now as to the character of the document which we have adopted some time, you will see once that it is very simple, and in nothing so simple as in the structure which it suggests for a League of Nations—a body of delegates, an executive council and a permanent secretariat."

Popular Guidance Sought.

"When it came to the question of determining the character of the representation in the body of delegates, we were all aware of a feeling which is current throughout the world."

"Inasmuch as I am stating it in the presence of the official representatives here present, including myself, I may say that there is a universal feeling that the world cannot be satisfied with merely official guidance. There has reached us through many channels the feeling that if the League of Nations was merely to be a body of officials representing the various governments the peoples of the world would not be satisfied."

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Represent 1,200,000,000 People.

"It was impossible to conceive a method or an assembly so large and various as to be really representative of the great body of the peoples of the world, because, as I roughly reckon it, we represent, as we sit around this table, more than twelve hundred million people."

"You cannot have a representative assembly of twelve hundred million people, but if you leave it to each government to have, if it pleases, one or three representatives, though only with a single vote, it may vary its representation from time to time, but it may originate the choices of its several representatives."

(Wireless here unintelligible.)
"Therefore, we thought that this was a proper and a very prudent concession to the practically universal opinion of plain men everywhere that they wanted the door left open to a variety of representation instead of being confined to a single official body with which they could or might not find themselves in sympathy."

War "Everybody's Business."

"And you will notice that this body has unlimited rights of discussion—I mean of discussion of anything that falls within the

field of international relations—and that it is especially agreed that war or international misunderstanding or anything that may lead to friction or trouble in everybody's business, because it may affect the peace of the world."

"And in order to safeguard the popular power so far as we could of this representative body it is provided, you will notice, that when a subject is submitted it is not to be subject to the executive council; it can, upon the initiative of either of the parties to the dispute, be drawn out of the executive council on the larger form of the general body of delegates; because through this instrument we are depending primarily and chiefly upon one great force, and this is the moral force of the public opinion of the world—the pleasing and clarifying and compelling influences of publicity; so that intrigues can no longer have their covert, so that designs that are sinister can at any time be drawn into the open, so that the things that are destroyed by the light may be promptly destroyed by the overwhelming light of the universal expression of the condemnation of the world."

All Must Be Published.

"I suppose most persons who have not been conversant with the business of foreign affairs do not realize how many hundreds of these agreements are made in a single year and how difficult it might be to publish the more important of them immediately, how uninteresting it would be to most of the world to publish them immediately, but even they must be published just as soon as it is possible for the secretary general to publish them."

Armed Force in Background.

"Armed force is in the background in this program, but it is not the chief virtue, because, speaking for myself, I was unable to see the variety of circumstances with which this league would have to deal. I was unable therefore to plan all the machinery that might be necessary to meet the differing and unexpected contingencies. Therefore I should say of this document that it is not a strait-jacket, but a vehicle of life."

"A living thing is born, and we must see to it that what we put on it. It is not a vehicle of power, but a vehicle in which power may be varied at the discretion of those who exercise it. It is a definite guarantee by word against aggression. It is a definite guarantee against the things we have just come near bringing the whole structure of civilization into ruin."

Elastic But Definite.
"And yet, while it is elastic, while it is general in its terms, it is definite in the one thing that we were called to make definite. It is a definite guarantee by word against aggression. It is a definite guarantee against the things we have just come near bringing the whole structure of civilization into ruin."

"Its purposes do not for a moment lie vague. Its purposes are declared and its powers are unmistakable. It is not in contemplation that this should be merely a league to secure the peace of the world. It is a league which can be used for cooperation in any international matter. That is the significance of the provision introduced concerning labor conditions which can be effected by conference and discussion. I anticipate that there will be a very great usefulness in the bureau of labor which it is contemplated shall be set up by the league. Men, women and children who work have been in the background through long ages and sometimes seemed to be forgotten while governments have been concerned with the great business of the world. They have been the eyes upon the maneuvers of one another while the thought of statesmen has been about structural action and the larger transactions of commerce and of finance."

Labor to the Foreground.

"Now, if I may believe the picture which I see, there comes into the foreground the great body of the laboring people of the world, the men and women and children upon whom the great burden of sustaining the world must from

day to day fall, whether we wish it to do so or not; people who go to bed tired and wake up without the stimulation of lively hope. These people will be drawn into the field of international consultation and help and will be among the wards of the combined governments of the world. This is, I take leave to say, a very great step in advance in the mere conception of the world."

"Then, as you will notice, there is an imperative article concerning the publicity of all international agreements. Henceforth no member of the league can claim any agreement valid which it has not registered with the secretary general, in whose office, of course, it will be subject to the examination of anybody representing a member of the league. And the duty is laid upon the secretary general to publish every document of that sort at the earliest possible time."

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ple and our interest in them. We are simply expressing it, for it has long been felt, and in the administration of the affairs of more than one of the great states represented here—so far as I know, of all the great states that are represented here—that humane impulse has already expressed itself in their dealings with their colonies, whose peoples were yet at a low stage of civilization."

Great, Humane Enterprise.
"We have had many instances of colonies lifted into the sphere of complete self-government. This is not the discovery of a principle. It is the universal application of a principle. It is the agreement of the great nations which have tried to live by the standards in their separate administrations to unite in agreeing that their common force and their common thought and intelligence are to be put to this great and humane enterprise."

"I think it is an admission, therefore, for the most profound satisfaction that this humane decision should have been reached in a matter for which the world has long been waiting and until a very recent period thought that it was still too early to hope."

"Many terrible things have come out of this war, gentlemen, but some very beautiful things have come out of it. Wrong has been defeated, but the rest of the world has been more conscious than it ever was before of the majority of right."

"People that were suspicious of one another can now live as friends and comrades in a single family, and desire to do so. The mischievous distrust of intrigue is cleared away. Men are looking eye to eye and saying: 'We are brothers and have a common purpose. We did not realize it before, but now we do realize it, and this is our covenant of friendship.'"

SENATE EAGER TO DISCUSS LEAGUE

Senate discussion of the league of nations constitution is expected to break out at the first mention of the subject on the floor. This may be today.

Discussion will center about three points, it became evident early today. They are:

1. The question of who is to control joint military and naval forces called to enforce the league's decrees.

2. The fixing of army and navy strength by the league for the United States and other member nations.

3. Interpretation and administration of the constitution.

"The discussion will not all be critical. Though much of it probably will come from 'I told you so' Senators, there are many who intend to ask questions purely for information, and who feel that preliminary discussion now will be helpful when the league is before the Senate for formal approval."

On the first question, some Senators feel the constitution is somewhat vague. They wish to know whether the executive council will designate the nation to have command of any punitive force which it may be necessary to call out. Some provision should be made, it is argued, for unity of command, and the assumption in the minds of most Senators is that such was the intention of the framers of the constitution.

On the second point, many Senators are critical and more are skeptical of its acceptance by the American people and those of other countries. The size of America's army and navy should be left to the American people, these Senators say, but they, in common with all others, are withholding final judgment on this point until it has been explained a little more fully.

Both the first and second points are closely related, Senators said, to the third, which they regard as most important. Senators Lewis and Hitchcock, both ardent friends of the league, declared today its success, from America's point of view at least, depends largely upon the interpretation of the various articles in the league's constitution, and their administration.

In the hands of European statesmen, wedded to traditional Old World methods, some provisions might be dangerous, it was pointed out. But the fact that President Wilson is to call the first meeting and actually get the league under way, and the probability that for some years he will have an active part in its work, were held to insure operation of the league along democratic American lines.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS URGED BY TRADE BOARD

Urging immediate steps toward improving the parks of the city, a special committee of the Board of Trade met yesterday and passed a resolution asking Congress to appropriate funds for that purpose.

The resolution contained a request to make the \$300,000 appropriation passed in March 1913, providing for the improvement of the Rock Creek highway, available to the District.

Another resolution was passed recommending the purchase of the Dean tract, located at Columbia road and Eighteenth street northwest, and the Patterson tract used by the Government at Camp Meigs, for city parks.

Judge Charles S. Bundy, chairman; Frank Leetch, Fred G. Colton, and Edwin S. Arnold were named on a subcommittee to place the park question before members of Congress.

Logical Way To Build Strength

Most Tonics Work Indirectly—Father Johns Medicine Gives Direct Results

Many so-called "Tonics" are merely stimulants of appetite or some of the digestive functions. In themselves they contain no tonic properties whatever, but depend wholly for their effect upon whatever the patient may happen to eat.

Father John's Medicine does its work in a different and more logical way. It is itself of great food value—in fact scientists have proved beyond question that a teaspoonful of Father John's Medicine is six times more nourishing than the same quantity of pure milk, seven and one-half times more nourishing than the same quantity of oysters, five times more nourishing than cod fish.

This real food in Father John's Medicine is in form more easily taken into the system and made over into new flesh and strength than the same amount of food taken as diet. The system that is weakened and run down readily absorbs the rich, pure nourishment contained in Father John's Medicine and that is why so many people gain strength and flesh steadily while they are taking this old-fashioned, wholesome family medicine. The absolute guarantee that Father John's Medicine contains no alcohol or dangerous drugs in any form makes it of even greater value as a food tonic for every member of the family.

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